

Wichita Daily Eagle

Plumb's prediction that Kansas lands would bring \$100 per acre within eight years is going to materialize ahead of time.

Luther Chellis observes that "there are lots of fellows who figured in Kansas politics a few days ago who are the merest ciphers now."

Hog and hominy seem to agree with the German stomach and the young kaiser, shaven or unshaven, is becoming quite popular in America.

The Republican newspaper is loaded before the election and cocked after it.—Wichita Eagle.

Anti-prohibitionists think they see a bit of special significance in the coincidence of the sale of a 250,000-acre farm to be devoted to barley raising in South Dakota and the defeat of prohibition in the neighboring state of Iowa.

Topeka authorities are struggling with another mob which has been breaking into the jail for a victim. Topeka, as the pattern model town of the state, ought to quell her mobs and show fewer suicides and stable incendiaries.

McKinley, Blaine or Harrison is about the way it stands on the Republican side for '92.—Salina Republican.

Either one would be satisfactory and all are good enough; but why reverse the order in which they are naturally held by the public?

The dupes who are paying John F. Willits, that old Kansas failure of a farmer, \$3,000 per year as an Alliance lecturer would do well to call him home. They can let him draw his salary just the same but the credit of the state will not suffer so.

The motto of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth judicial district is, "In Hoc signo vinces." This is the modest way they have of giving the editor of the Marion Record a very large share of credit for the defeat of Repudiation Doster.

Two things were settled by the late elections: Protection is made a fixed principle in our governmental economy, and Grover Cleveland is the Democratic candidate for president next year, to be knocked out again by the Republicans' choice, whoever he is.

Out of a voting population of four or five thousand, seven hundred able-bodied men in Fort Worth, Tex., went to the polls and voted on election day. About the only place where the balance of the "voters" are counted is on the census rolls. The stay-at-home count as much there as good citizens.

As the EAGLE predicted the Republican party of New York was not equal to carrying Geo. Wm. Curtis and his mug-wump crowd. Caramels and high sounding platitudes are well enough in the abstract but gall bladders and stink pots are more effective when it comes to fighting the Tammany tiger.

In attempting to explain the defeat, Mr. Willits said that "the only thing that ails the Kansas Alliance is the fact that it was compelled to fight a combination of the Democrats and the Republicans." Inasmuch as it started in to knock both the old parties out, the "allment" was enough to do it up, it seems.

The Wichita EAGLE gets to the front first with the proposition that the people now devote some attention to the Bible.—Kansas City Gazette.

The EAGLE has always been there but the time being opportune the attention of the neglectful was simply directed, especially of those who had gone after false gods and the worship of the calamity sons of Belial.

The doctrine that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner of property," promulgated by Frank Doster in the late campaign, is simple repudiation under another name, and the people of that district very wisely made a personal application of the idea to its champion, and repudiated him. That was using him pretty rough, but he deserved it.

It has been generally understood that Kansas had no mineral deposits except coal, but recent developments give evidence that the state is as wealthy in minerals as others that are regarded as especially favored in this respect. Speaking to this point and in proof of the great values in our mineral resources, the Fort Scott Monitor says: "Great activity is beginning to be felt in the rich mining region of Southeast Kansas. Millions of dollars of capital are looking in that direction, and large plants are already under construction."

Journal of Finance: "Cordley & Co. of Boston, in their next market letter, estimate that in the next twelve or eighteen months the people, savings banks and insurance companies of New England, New York and Pennsylvania will receive in liquidation of western mortgages held by them some \$200,000,000." The letter says nothing about new business in that line of securities in the west. The fact is the era of the Kansas-mortgage business in the west is past, and, without some extraordinary occurrence to make it imperative, will never return.

Those who think that a free coinage measure will be passed at the next session of congress would do well to consider this: This measure will have to be passed to expand the volume of bond issues to meet the needs of the government, and the government will be glad to have such a measure.

The first step towards legislation on any subject is the introduction of the bill relating thereto. In view of this, are we to understand that the Kansas congress will in a short time ago were going to revolutionize the monetary system of the government, decided to forego that undertaking and retain their several bills in their inside pockets? The country will be glad to know that such is their determination. As for the volume of legal tender money, it is expanding now more rapidly than at any time for twenty-five years, the result of the wise policy adopted and pursued by the Republican party in its administration of the government.

WHO WILL BE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS?

The candidacy of Marshall M. Murdock for governor is not regarded as a settled thing, but if the gentleman does allow his name to go before the next Republican convention, he will be supported by the Southern with all the enthusiasm and earnestness characteristic of that part of the state. Mr. George L. Douglas, who has been frequently mentioned as a suitable man for gubernatorial honors, declares that he is not a candidate and that he will not be, either for chief executive of the state or congressman at large.—Topeka Lance.

The Mirror drew attention several months ago to the decided fitness of Colonel Murdock and showed how acceptable a candidate he would be to the entire Southwest and to a large portion of Central Kansas. There is a rapidly growing feeling that the well-being of the state demands a dissolution of the old state house crowd, whose dominating dictatorialism and pernicious political practices have done more to sow dissension and create distrust among those whose national Republicanism is unquestioned, than any other factor, and with this object in view, there has been much earnest talk looking to the formation of a great Republican organization to originate and sustain any course which may be deemed to be to the interest of the party. Such an organization will do much to honor Marshall M. Murdock.—Wichita Mirror.

It would be a selfishness less excusable than weakness to either pretend insensibility to such expressions as the above, or to fail of a proper acknowledgement. It is not because of any want of appreciation of the honor that the chief executive of the state confers, nor a distrust of our ability, in some average measure, to acceptably discharge the duties of the place, that deters us from responding with an effort to secure our party's nomination now, more than in the past when we were made the recipient of like endorsements that were little short of urgent solicitations. Neither did we then, nor do we now hesitate from any other distrust or shrink from any fear of whatever character. The reluctance then was, and the reason now is, because of an inherent personal repugnance to the distractions involved in the preliminary wire-layings, to the humiliating concessions necessary to be made to the demands of the many scattered strikers of high and low degree, and to the "satisfactory understandings" that must be had with the higher officials already in power and their ambitious friends, before even primaries can be "controlled," and properly coached delegates secured. The men who succeed to office in these days of masterful political intrigue and official patronage, are either suddenly and unexpectedly swept into place as newly arisen prophets, or they are men born to that mild form of "treason and spolia" such as distinguish the struggles, and mark the many uncertainties and the conflicting bargains of the modern politician. It has even come to pass that nominations for a township or county office is out of the question in the absence of a previous "fixing" by the candidate or by his friends. Public preference or popular choice cut but little figure except in such isolated cases as where there are strong enough to sweep down all local nests and petty organized rings. In other words, it would not be because of any disinclination to accept our party's nomination and to make the best canvass in our power for its interests and success, but the inevitable humiliating struggle that must precede such nomination in securing the consent of all the hosts of big and little fixers who name the delegates that constitute the nominating convention.

And there is another phase of the matter: The politicians of the state have not forgotten the "EAGLE'S Rebellion."

Whether that "rebellion" cost the party much or little, it was nevertheless an honest protest against so much boss dictation and ring rule, or in other words, it was against the idea that a certain "old crowd" should continue to dictate what should be Republican doctrine in Kansas, and at the same time hold all the offices, state and Federal, by passing them around amongst themselves. That element still holds sway, largely, in this state, and if the next governor of Kansas is not one of their own number, then the one whom they have so kindly named above will be very much surprised. In fine, the next governor of Kansas, and the next, will be men who have been in office almost continuously,—be the men who have in the past, who now, and who will hold the necessary prestige and patronage to control in the selection of the delegates who will in turn name such as their party's candidates.

Notwithstanding all of which the editors of the above papers quoted, together with those of two or three others who have within a week or two spoken in like complimentary terms, will please accept our sincerest thanks, our only regret being that in this instance we cannot assure them of remembrance when we shall have "come into our kingdom" for the reason simple to many, even if sad to some, including the humble writer, that there is no present or remote prospect of our getting there.

IOWA IS THE PLACE.

A collector of customs in the prohibition state of Maine has been in a fix, from which he has just been relieved by instructions from the treasury department. He has in his custody original packages of imported liquors as unclaimed merchandise. It would, of course, be an insult to the good people of Maine to attempt to sell them there, and he has leave to take them elsewhere. The Washington Post furnishes the Maine man the suggestion that Kansas is now the best market in the country for liquor refreshments. In view of the recent events, however, we would suggest our neighbor to the north where they have just emphasized a strong desire for "stubbins to drink."

Major McKinley's great success seems to have been something of a revelation to the Chicago Tribune. From an extreme anti-protection organ, it has changed to the ardent support of the protective principle.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

We note that in explaining, or attempting to explain, the recent defeat of the Third party in this state and throughout the country where it appeared in the contest, several of our exchanges attribute it to lack of leadership in the new party. That may have in part been the cause, but it was not the principal cause. The movement had practically the same leadership this year that it had last, but the result of the contest at the polls was altogether different. Our notion is that the chief cause of the failure was a lack of correct principles to inspire and nerve the party to action. True, the issues of the campaign on the part of the new party were in the main the same this year that they were last, but the intervening twelve months gave the people time to weigh the questions presented and investigate their true import and the effect their adoption would have upon the best interests of the country and of the individual citizen. The result of that investigation led a great many people who at the first were inclined to sympathize with the movement to understand that the changes proposed in our economic system would only serve to make matters worse, by destroying confidence, disturbing all values and retarding the progress of development of the state and country in every direction.

This conviction unquestionably had more to do with reversing the result of last year's contest than the question of leadership. And just here the famous remark of Mr. Lincoln about fooling the people finds pointed application. An intelligent constituency cannot long be held against their interests and against their convictions of right, no difference how able the leaders may be.

IT WAS PROHIBITION DID IT.

It is wonderful how long it takes party bosses to learn that the average American citizen will not brook anything like proscription. An American will go to any lengths to punish crime, but he will not permit party managers through fear of losing the support of a faction to force the enactment of a law making such an American a criminal, when his own conscience tells him that he is not a criminal.

All the Republican papers are now trying to make it appear that it was something else than prohibition that lost Iowa to the Republican party, and everybody knows that that was the sole and primary cause of the disaffection which has carried that state over to the Democracy. It was prohibition or the disaffection brought about by it that lost Kansas five Republican congressmen and a United States senator last winter. But to the main question:

The Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, Episcopal bishop of Iowa, two days after the election speaking of the result in Iowa to some Republican friends in Chicago said: "I think Christian sentiment in our state was for a long time in the wrong on the liquor question. There was just as much drunkenness under prohibitory laws as there ever was before. Prohibition did not prohibit. I have lived in five cities where it failed utterly. Four thousand druggists in Iowa took out government licenses to sell whisky, and it is to be supposed that they would not pay \$35 for the privilege unless they really meant to sell whisky. If we have carried the legislature, as I have reason to believe we have, high license will be restored. In cities the license will cost \$1000 and in towns \$500. The Democrats largely owe their success to the failure of prohibition. Governor Blair himself was a Republican before his party espoused that policy, and I could name a score of our leading men who deserted the party for the same reasons. The entire campaign was largely fought on this issue."

Evidently the remnant of the Democratic party in Kansas are laying great store for that party in the future from the defeat of the third party at the late election. They believe that the new party is done for, and that, notwithstanding it was combated by Democrats as persistently and bitterly as by Republicans, the dissolution of the new party will insure to the benefit of the Democratic party more largely than the Republican. Here is what the Topeka Democrat, the mouth-piece of the party in Kansas, has to say on that point:

Politically considered, the Spartan band of Democracy in Kansas, today, are 20,000 votes stronger by reason of the result of last Tuesday, while the downfall of the Alliance party cost millions of dollars to the people of this state.

Ohio claims a part of Indiana and in turn Indiana claims that a correction of her western boundary would take Chicago from Illinois. In Kansas the controversy over lines extends eastward. The belief prevailing with many that Kansas City should all be in Kansas.—K. C. Gazette.

Whether there is any error in the physical alignment between Kansas and Missouri or not the line ought to be so changed at Kansas City as to bring the entire urban district into Kansas. It has been built up and is still sustained by this state almost exclusively, and yet the millions of property and capital on the Missouri side of the line, while it receives all the benefits it derives from Kansas, pay nothing in return for the services, by way of taxes for the support of the state government. It is wrong from every point of view, and should be righted, and the only way to do it is to change the line.

Senator Sherman says: "We must get away from such narrowness of vision. If Sherman were to become a presidential nominee, that utterance would be his. Burehard. The fact is, there are hundreds of thousands of good people in this country who honestly believe in prohibition, and many of them so earnestly that they would not vote for a man who calls it nonsense."—Emporia Republican.

Our conclusions may be correct, and no doubt are to a considerable extent, but the fact of the existence of the protective sentiment among a large number of people throughout the country does not meet the declaration of the great Ohio congress. The experiment has had a thorough trial, and it has had all the aid that could be desired to make it a success, and yet it has proven a disappointment everywhere it has been tried. Senator Sherman is not moved by partisan considerations alone to make the declaration credited to him, but having seen the practical operations of the experiment in his own state and throughout the country, he speaks for the best interest of both his party and of the community, and it will be the part of wisdom to adopt the suggestion contained in his declaration.

A WORD FROM BURNETT.

BURNETT, O. T., Nov. 6, 1891. To the Editor of the Eagle. After the opening of the new lands the opinion prevailed that the majority of claims would not be occupied before spring. The number of prairie schooners, with families and household goods, sometimes in trains of four to six, seen daily passing through this place, and the nightly camp fires, prove the contrary. The wise settler takes time by the forelock. He knows that he can work out doors and live in a tent all winter in this balmy climate; that the time for getting in his crops comes a month earlier than in Kansas, and that every fine day has to be utilized in building houses, clearing land (if his claim is in the timber), putting up fence, breaking sod, and many other operations for spring and summer. We would advise all who intend to homestead here to come as soon as they can and do likewise.

Our town is not booming, but making a steady and sure growth. United States Mail Contractor Ferguson, who established a stage station here, Noble and Burnett, carrying the mail, passengers and express, by round trips on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Stage leaves Noble at 7 a. m., Burnett at 1 p. m. Mail service will soon be extended to Mr. T. M. Simpson, of Dallas, Tex., and Oklahoma City, is laying in a stock of general merchandise.

Ben Kilch will have 100,000 brick burned by next week. The clay used is superior to any found in Kansas.

Charley Eckhardt of Santa Fe Bakery fame is never without cakes and pies; he is noted for his gentility and the pluck and energy that characterize Wichita men.

Mr. McClung does a satisfactory restaurant business, supplying his tables with game of the season, killed by his own gun.

Mr. Turner of Oklahoma City will open a first class saloon this week.

Mr. Taylor is contemplating the erection of a livery barn, and a two story hotel is looked for among the next improvements.

We have a barber, good carpenters and a butcher; but need another butcher, a shoemaker, blacksmith, etc., and last but not least, a good physician and a stock of drugs.

We do not promise riches right away to those who may cast their lot with us, but they will skin the cream of business in the future best town in the best county in eastern Oklahoma.

Uncle Billy is girded with the armor of success. WM. WESSELHOFF.

The erstwhile Third party papers, since the election, groan worse than ever, and from the peculiar twang of the howl it must be worse than ordinary belly-ache; introspection, probably.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

From the Hutchinson News. During the campaign closed last Tuesday the News frequently expressed the belief that with the defeat of the People's party would come a speedy restoration of the credit lost through the success of that party a year before. Firm as we were in that belief, we hardly dared to hope that the evidence would be forthcoming so soon. In another column we present the evidence which proves our prediction to have been correct. A responsible farmer who needed some money, attempted some weeks ago to negotiate a loan on his farm. He wanted \$2,000 at 10 per cent. interest, but could not get it. He tried to get \$1,500 on the same security, but failed. The result of the election was then a dollar until they knew what kind of district judges were elected. As soon as it was known that the People's party had sustained a crushing defeat, the agent who had refused to make a loan of \$1,500 at 10 per cent. at once hunted up our farmer and offered to let him have \$2,000 on the same security previously refused, and at 6 per cent. interest.

THEY SIMPLY LIE.

From the Topeka Capital. Last year in some places in Kansas men were marched to the polls from the Alliance rooms and voted like slaves. Meetings were held behind locked doors and darkened windows, and the arrangements were perfect for voting the Democratic ticket. There never was in any state in the south a more perfect system of forcing a full vote for a party than the Alliance inaugurated in 1890. Never in the history of Kansas has there been such an oath bound secret political organization. By the aid of the Democrats and the Alliance, the Democrats secured the lower house of the legislature and elected a United States senator and a state printer.

In 1891 there has been ample evidence that the fever of last year is wearing off. The meetings have not been half as large, the Alliance has not secured the same wild vagaries of one year ago, the flat and sub-treasury schemes, have lost their interest. All this was plain to every man who had eyes with which to see and ears with which to hear. Peffer and Otis and Simpson and Lease during the summer and fall threatened the old straw of 1890, but their crowds grew smaller. Their schemes were not based on reason, they were not honest. They caught the imagination while new in 1890, but they did not stand the test of examination during the winter and spring months of 1891. The Alliance is a political scheme upon which to found a new class party has gone down and there is no resurrection for it. The good crops helped to show men that something to beat legislation and that was the way.

The farmers of Kansas have been invited to open meetings to hear Republican principles discussed. They have heard the issues handled in joint debate, they have read the papers in 1891 as they did not in 1890. When calamity papers and speakers say that the Alliance and the Democrats are the only party that expresses the fact so plainly. The voter in Kansas has the utmost freedom, and the defeat of the farmers to be longer voted by the Alliance leaders is an evidence that they have regained their courage and asserted their independence in favor of honest money and the enforcement of law, and that they no longer have use for the visionary schemes of the place-busters the new movement has thrown to the surface in unusual numbers. Kansas emphatically repudiated the People's party and its leaders last Tuesday, and it means the restoration of the state's financial credit and a new era of prosperity.

The miserable political ghost dance has come to a stop sooner than was expected, and every patriotic, honest citizen hails the Republican victory of returning reason and better times.

Time to Cogitate.

From the Topeka Democrat. Knocked out in Kansas, the People's party can sit down and study awhile. It will do them no harm to get a little idea of what they really do want.

After All Prices Tell LOW PRICES WILL WIN THE ARCADE IN THE LEAD With Bargains.

Special Dress Goods Cut.

We will put on sale this week our special shipment from New York of 15 pieces of new novelty Dress goods, consisting of Camels Hair Plaids, Boucle Stripes, Scotch Homespun, sold regularly for 75 cts, at the extremely low price of

48 Cents

The Arcade is in it deep. Another only

90 Cents

7 pieces Handsome Broadcloths that would be considered cheap at \$1.25. How does this cut feel.

Another Improvement.

10 pieces home made scoured Flannels for ladies skirts, warm, clean, handsome. The Arcade is with you.

MERCHANT TAILOR MADE CLOAKS.

The Success of the Arcade this season with their special line of Tailor made Cloaks has been so great that hereafter we will never again handle the ordinary hand-me-downs for the reason that nearly every lady who has visited the Arcade this season in search of a Cloak, has not only bought from us, but has expressed herself more than pleased and urges on us this conclusion.

25 Cloaks

Will be sold this week by the Arcade in sizes 32 and 34, for less than New York cost, these are sample garments sent us for inspection and rather than send them back they will be sold to pay the expressage. The Arcade is in it to stay.

Scotch, Beaver Shawls.

Nearly every lady knows what these heavy Beaver Shawls are, and that usually they sell from \$5.00 to \$10.00 but we will put on sale this week 12 of them at Only \$3.50. (You cannot down the Arcade).

The Arcade does not mark goods up and then Come down to make you believe you are getting bargain. The Arcade marks the goods down to bedrock before you come in and guarantee every price made.

Do Business with the only One Price Dry goods House in the City. The Busy Arcade.

"ARCADE" W. J. WILSON, Prest.

KANSAS WOMEN AND THE EXPOSITION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10, 1891. To the Women of Kansas.

As members of the state board of Kansas, who have charge of collecting an exhibit of the work of women of our state for the Columbian Exposition, we desire through the medium of this communication to acquaint you with what we wish to do. Your interest and help we need in making an exhibit of the industries of the women of Kansas, second to none of our sister states.

Our object is not only to represent the efforts of women, our progress and advancement in all directions, but we desire to further the interest of our state. We wish to co-operate with the gentlemen of the board in the work of showing to the world that Kansas leads the States in natural resources, industries, and educational interests. We propose to show statistics of the state of agriculture in the development of the state, her influence in the advancement of our people, morally, intellectually and physically.

Every industry carried on wholly or in part, by women, we are represented. Specimens of her work, in every department, will be placed on exhibition. We expect to prove that Kansas women can and do compete successfully with those of other states in all the avenues of employment now open to them; and advance the status of woman by calling attention to her present efforts and future possibilities.

In order to advance our work we would be pleased to correspond with all organizations conducted by women, throughout the state, charitable, religious, literary or educational; and also with those interested in the study of art and history. We desire to be thoroughly informed in regard to the undertakings and successes of the women within our borders.

While seeking particularly to interest the industrial women, we must acquire acquaintance with the artist, and with their work with the importance of aiming at excellence in every undertaking, remembering that articles will be judged on their merits alone. At this great exposition whatever we exhibit will be placed with similar articles from other countries, and the efforts of women will compete with those of men, and will be passed upon by an impartial jury composed of both men and women.

We expect in the near future to visit the different counties throughout the state, and confer with the ladies as to the details of the work, the needs of their special localities, to collect statistics, and assist in organizing the work. The object will be systematic work for the exposition in 1893.

We earnestly desire that all may become interested in this cause that we may be able to secure the best possible results. And it is especially important that you select as leaders of your local organization, earnest women, who will realize that prompt and energetic work is necessary to make our efforts successful.

We will gladly furnish all information at our command, as we also, a form for a constitution and by-laws to aid in the formation of county associations, for the purpose set forth in this communication.

Let us work unitedly, hand in hand, and heart to heart for the best interests of all. Very respectfully, MRS. LEWIS HANBACK, MRS. ROWS MITCHELL, Committee on Women's Work.

Approved by direction of the board of managers Kansas Exhibit World's Columbian Exposition "Corporation." W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Well, What's It to You?

Governor Humphrey of Kansas, in naming delegates to a national mining congress to be held at Denver, neglects to select a single delegate from Cherokee, the only county that contains any considerable deposit of mineral in the state. Cherokee, from a Republican point of view, behaves badly politically, to be sure, but as the richest county in natural resources, not only in the state, but probably in the entire world, it ought to have a voice in the mining congress.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Jerry Got Left. From the Hutchinson News. Jeremiah Simpson, the man with ankles bare, went after Sherman's scalp, but didn't get a hair.

A Religious-Political Blatherkite. From the Atchison Champion. The Wichita EAGLE hasn't any more use for Rev. J. D. Botkin than it has for a host of other religio-political blatherkites.

The Thing Reacted. The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald is moved to say: "It begins to look as though the soddieless Jerry Simpson was in it so much of a blatherer as he thought he was."

Trying to Explain It. From the New York Tribune. The calamities claim that their party has not suffered any loss, but that they were defeated by diffusion of Republican and Democratic. A poor excuse, better than none, they think.

Shadow Chasers. Just as the third party movement was dying out everywhere else, the Atchison Democrats went into it.—Atchison Patriot.

No We Don't. From the Leavenworth Times. Don't be rash in making your jibes at Mrs. Lease, brethren. Mrs. Lease was working in Iowa during the campaign and she is in position to point with one hand to her presence in that state and with the other to her absence from Kansas. See?

A Successful Palmer. From the Lawrence Journal. A young woman of Topeka has been driving a very lucrative trade in mustard seed, disposing of them at fabulous prices to unsuspecting "grays" who thought they were silk worm eggs. Topeka men will bite at almost anything.

A Frail Stick, at That. From the Chicago Tribune. Shocking! Even in the Hon. Jerry Simpson's own congressional district in Kansas the Republicans piled up a large majority over the "People's party" on Tuesday last. The late sky-rocket now seems to be more stick than anything else.

Compulsory Education. From the Fort Scott Monitor. The school authorities of Fort Scott are urged by heavy taxpayers to enforce the compulsory section of the state school laws. They say they are compelled to pay school taxes, to which they do not object; but they do object to paying the taxes while a large number of children who need education constantly avoid the schools. The efficiency of the law will be tested.

Democracy Shows Its Hand. From the Topeka Democrat. Beyond question, at the head of the Democratic column stands the state of New York. With its thirty-five electoral votes, in political importance it towers above any state in the republic.

Next in commanding influence comes Indiana. No Democrat can possibly be elected president in 1892 without the electoral vote of the Hoosier state.

If wisdom governs, and we believe it will, the Democratic nominations for

president and vice president in 1892 will be made from these states.

A Sorry Lot of Failures. From the Kansas City Gazette. The greatest Republican victories in Kansas this year were won at the homes of Mrs. Lease, Senator Peffer, and Congressman Baker, Clover and Davis. Not one of the Alliance leaders carried his own county for his political party. Wont these fellows be an interesting lot of back numbers setting in congress for two years?

Just Look at Kansas. From the Nebraska State Journal. "Just look at Kansas. Nearly every county Republican! Think of it. Only a few short months ago the Alliance and Independents swept the state like a whirlwind, and the Republicanism was pronounced as dead as a plank in a Democratic platform. Today the People's independent party, piloted by demagogues lies, wrecked, stranded upon the rock of political heresies, the waves of Republican principles lashing it to pieces. And all in Nebraska! The Journal asserted weeks ago the Independent party was disintegrating, and that it would hardly be known as a political factor in 1892. The results of this elections have verified this statement."

Tormented by Their Sins. From the Kansas City Gazette. We wonder now, if the Democrats of Ohio, deep down in their hearts, do not wish that they had left profoundly alone that little piece of political gerrymandering of which they were guilty in the matter of McKinley's old congressional district. Another example of "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Instead of the leader of a small Republican minority in the next house of representatives, he is a victor has his hand upon the gubernatorial chair, protection personified, a presidential possibility and a positive probability. Yes, in fancy we can already hear the marching columns singing, in a not distant national campaign, "Hurrah for Bill McKinley and the McKinley Bill!"

Philadelphia Men Herd Against Women. There is a determined movement on foot among the masculine population of Philadelphia against the promiscuous surrendering of seats in public conveyances to strange women. A call will shortly be issued for a mass meeting to take some definite steps in the matter.

This is not because our male population is growing less courteous, nor our female population more discourteous, but simply because the custom has grown so common among Philadelphians that women do not appreciate the sacrifice which a man, who has probably been working hard all day, makes in giving his seat in a car to a woman, who, in nine cases out of ten, not only neglects to thank him for it, but by act, if not by word, demands the homage. The custom is peculiarly a Philadelphia one. In no other city is it observed to the extent that it is in the Quaker City.

A man who travels considerably, and who views the sentiment of thousands of Philadelphians, said yesterday, "While I do not wish to be considered lacking in courtesy, I have seen enough to disgust me with the practice, and I now only give my seat to an elderly woman or a woman with a baby, or in such cases where courtesy really demands it."

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.